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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 22, 1868.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVED.
Feb 21—Stmr Del Norte, Winson, San Francisco
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
DEPARTED.
Feb 21—Stmr Del Norte, Winson, New Westminster

Mr. COCKRANE JOHNSTONE, of Oxford place, Leeds, had recently in his possession a beautiful little article, namely, the first dress worn by the Queen, as an infant. Believing that Her Majesty might like to possess it, he communicated the fact to her, and received shortly afterwards, through Colonel Biddulph, a request that the dress might be forwarded to Windsor, which has been done. Her Majesty has since intimated her gratification at receiving the dress, and her desire to make some acknowledgment to Mr. Johnstone for his thoughtfulness.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE next steamer to arrive here will be the Pacific, which will sail from San Francisco on or about the 5th inst. She will be commanded by Capt. Winsor, and after touching at Esquimalt with freight, passengers and mails, will proceed on to Sitka with the mails, etc., returning here in about eight days' time and sailing again for San Francisco as soon as possible. The present intention of the company is to make the round trip to Sitka via Victoria every thirty days. They offer to carry our mails for \$1000 per trip.

IN LIMBO.—Joe, Jim and Coarley, a trio of Port Rupert Indians, were yesterday brought before the Police Court for disorderly conduct, and were severally required to give bonds in the sum of \$10 for their good behaviour for three months; the proper security not being at the command of the culprits they were assigned quarters in the "skookum house."

OPPOSITION.—The action of the steamship company in raising the prices of freight, has revived the talk about an opposition line of steamers and many of those who last year decried the opposition are now talking very decidedly in favor of one. The rumors afloat yesterday probably had their origin in this fact.—*Portland Oregonian.*

THE SORROW.—The Germania Sing Verein Soiree last evening was well attended and proved highly successful in every respect. The number of ladies present was large, the music and supper were excellent and dancing was continued until an early hour this morning.

THE Mayor of Halifax, the members of the Legislature for Halifax County, and a number of other prominent citizens, have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of relieving the distress among the fishermen, and have already realized a considerable sum from the citizens.

THE Albany Argus, in a recent editorial on Dickens, speaks of certain Americans—North and South—as "Englishmen who have spit themselves into cadaverous leanness"—a statement which savors more of truth than compliment.

HORSE TAMING.—Mr. Bartholomew has secured a great, vicious brute from Messrs. Reay, of Saanich, and will tame him at the Riding School on Monday. Accommodations will be provided for ladies.

HER Britannic Majesty's screw corvette Malacca, 1034 tons, 13 guns, Capt R B Oldfield, arrived in this port on the night of the 8th inst. last from Mazatlan, Mexico.—*Panama Star and Herald* January 11th.

THE DEL NORTE.—This steamer will sail at 9 o'clock this morning for San Francisco. She will carry away about 25 passengers and a small freight.

DISMISSED.—John Jackson, who was on remand upon a charge of keeping a furious dog, was yesterday dismissed, the complaint failing to make appearance.

THE British schooner Goldstream, from Victoria, was sold at auction at Honolulu on the 11th January, by C. S. Bartow, for \$2,500. John Currey was the purchaser.

THE Fidelity is believed to have left Portland for Victoria last evening; in which case she should be here on Sunday.

THE American garrison at Sitka is to be removed to Alaska.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, on leaving Australia is to visit Tahiti, and then Valparaiso, after which he will sail round the Horn.

TO-day is the anniversary of the Birthday of George Washington, the Father of American Independence.

THE USRC Lincoln arrived yesterday with Collector Wilson, who is on his way to San Francisco.

THE steamer Isabel returned from Barard Inlet last evening.

THE wires remained down yesterday.

Trial of Red Republican Conspirators

--A Plot for the Dethronement of Bonaparte.

[Paris (Dec. 23) Correspondence of the London Times.]

A trial is going on before the Correctional Police Court of Paris of twelve persons who are charged with exciting hatred and contempt against the Government, with plotting against the public peace and with forming part of a secret society—all, of course, contrary to the law. The names of these persons are:—Accolas, professor of law, age 41; Naquet, professor of chemistry, 33; Hayot, commercial traveller, 24; Las, lace-maker, 36; Vealier, literary man, 28; Chontean, house painter, 34; Godichet, professor of Latin, 23; Adel; Meil, cabinet-maker, 25; Giraud, Genouille, and Hermann, no profession mentioned. The last three have absconded. It was Accolas, it appears, who suggested or organized the "Peace Congress" held at Genoa, and at which Garibaldi was present. The proceedings of these men had roused the suspicious of the Paris authorities ever since the middle of September last, and their meetings were carefully watched and noted. On the 12th of last month the Commissioners of Police of various quarters of the capital were informed by several respectable persons of their having received by the post printed circulars or proclamations of a most seditious character.

The first was couched in these terms:—**FRENCHMEN**—The reign of the Bonapartes was raised in crime; is now closing in crime, after having dragged France from one disgrace to another. The usurper of our rights, Bonaparte, the man of crime, wants to make us the oppressors of other peoples. Shall we suffer this? But yesterday the opprobrium of Mexico; to day that of Rome, this imbecile allows himself to be duped by Bismarck, and he transforms our glorious soldiers into *sbirri* of the Pope. Is not the cup of shame full? Shall we deliver up to this clumsy adventurer and his band our conscience, our honour, and our existence; France is ruined, industry gone, workshops shut up, misery at our doors. We have to choose between dishonour and agony under his yoke and the resumption of our destinies in our own hands.

The second is worded thus:—France does not belong to herself for the last fifteen years; she has lost all her liberties. Her wealth is squandered, and the savings of a country lost. She was once the hope of all nations; she is now their nightmare. Her Government is a laughing stock for the nations of the earth. Her honour is imperilled; the glory of her arms quite tarnished. The Empire is falling in pieces; and shall we allow ourselves to be buried beneath its ruins? Up, citizens! There are no passions too bad which the impure hands in which our destinies are placed are not resolved to foment in order to crush those who want to restore security, dignity and liberty to France. Let us have confidence in each other; let us go back to the great national path of honour and of liberty. It is on our doing so that the salvation of France depends.

The third proclamation is not less strong:—

People of Paris, sixteen years ago the republic was murdered during the night. One man usurped the liberty of all of us. He seized upon France and divided her among his accomplices. His caprices are the law; his heritations, his reticences, his base cowardice, his stupidities, are peace or war. Well, then, people, what have we gained by this loss of ourselves? We were promised wealth in exchange for liberty. Workingmen who ask for bread, has the empire enriched you? In the great disasters of patronized enterprises, what has become of the fortunes of citizens? We were promised glory in exchange for dignity. Soldiers! It is to massacre the Chinese and the Cochins Chinese, it is to enslave the republic of Mexico, it is to become the soldiers of the Pope, and it is to kill Garibaldi that you are made to wear uniform. We were promised pre-eminence among the nations, and we are for them a subject of mockery. We are driven out of Mexico by a simple threat from the United States. A Gortschakoff jeers at us and a Bismarck makes games of us. This is what the empire has brought us to. Is it not time to get out of the mire.

On occasion of a visit by the police to the residence of one of the accused, named Chontean, there was found in a zinc tub, concealed under ground, in a cellar, the "statutes" of the society, the preamble of which runs thus:—

STATUTES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COM-MUNE OF FRENCH WORKINGMEN—LIB-ERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

Whereas, an imperial and monarchical regime is the reign of despotism, of ignorance and of misery, which all our efforts should be directed to overthrow, in order to found in its place a democratic and socialist government, under the name of republic, based on the sublime principle

of 1789, and cemented by atheism and materialism.

Whereas, our device, "liberty, equality, fraternity," must be strengthened by another, "union in strength," and we must consider any divergence as an impediment to the work we have undertaken in common.

Whereas, all workingmen are brothers. They are bound one to the other. The closest alliance should exist between them; they ought, for the sake of the French people, to desire a populace revolution; to take care that the middle class (*bourgeoisie*) shall not predominate; for at this moment it is no longer a question to establish a republican government like that of 1789 and 1848, to see it overthrown by the ambitious.

The rules and regulations which follow are twenty five in number. A revolutionary committee, consisting of eleven members, all workingmen, was formed on the 11th of September last. The committee could be changed at the will of the members of the society, but the change could only be made in case of serious charges of misconduct. If the charge was proved the accused was to be tried in general convocation. An accused person would be permitted to defend himself, but if found guilty would undergo the penalty pronounced against him by his judges. Every member of the society was called upon to execute the sentence, whatever it might be pronounced by the Assembly against the accused. Every member was obliged to make as many proselytes as possible, and otherwise to comply with the orders issued by the committee in the interest of the common cause. The members of the committee were to meet once a week, on Wednesday, and oftener if necessary. A fund was established to meet the expenses of the civil interments—that is, interments without any religious ceremonial—and other contingencies; the contributions were to be voluntary. Minutes of the proceedings at meetings of the committee or of the general society were to be drawn up and read at the meeting immediately following. The committee bound itself to take all the steps it might deem useful towards establishing a continuous and direct correspondence with the principal seat of the revolutionary committee in London. There were various other articles regulating the manner in which the students were to correspond with the workingmen. The statutes were signed by the six of the committee who bound themselves by oath to observe them.

Among the affiliated was a professor of chemistry, named Naquet. Naquet, according to the Avocat Imperial, gave to Chontean, one of the committee, a receipt for making gun cotton, "and," observed the avocat, "he, the man of science, the professor paid by the government that arm to Chontean and Godichet, the founders of the society, and he thinks all that very simple!" Naquet, it appears, wrote a letter to M. Victor Hugo, asking his advice as to whether he should bring up his child a Jew, on the ground that his family, also Jewish, would not give him money if the son was not of their faith; or whether he should allow him to grow up like himself—that is, neither Jew nor Christian. In the same letter he binds himself by oath never to accept emolument of any kind from the Imperial Government, which oath, by the way, he did not keep.

In the letter he says:—As a socialist Republican, as an enemy to all political despotisms, and in all constituted religions, which in my judgment are the despotism of stupidity, I have resolved to perform while I live no religious act whatever.

After a long address from the Avocat Imperial, M. Jules Favre addressed the court on behalf of Accolas and M. Cre-mieux for Naquet. The trial was not brought to a close on Saturday, and it will probably last a day or two more.

China.

The Hankow Times gives the particulars of the explosion at that place: The amount of gunpowder lying in the Paogan-keub at the time of the explosion was but trifling, for as a rule, it is never kept there when made, but forthwith removed to the magazine called Yung-gan-koo, or 'Eternal Rest Store,' which is distant some three hundred yards from the Paogan-keub. On Wednesday last this Yung-gan-koo is reported to have had stored in it 17,000 catties gunpowder, or about 100 tons of foreign measurement, and curious enough, although there was no communication between the two establishments, and the magazine was more carefully enclosed and isolated than the manufactory, the explosion at Paogan-keub by some means or other fired the Yung-gan-koo and hence the third and most violent of the discharges which we all heard. The Yung-gan-koo powder was in a deep ditch or trench under cover, and the explosion simply blew off the roof of the magazine, but did no damage beyond the frightful convulsions to the neighborhood around.

The loss of life it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy, but judging from the thickly populated neighborhood around the manufactory and magazine it must have been tremendous. We heard it put down by the Chinese at fully eight hundred souls, but it is to be hoped that this estimate is above the mark.

The war in the north, between the Imperial and rebel forces was being actively waged. A correspondent of the North China Herald, writes: The account of the rebels' escape from the promontory corresponds very accurately with that which had already reached us from another source, but gives a few additional details. When the rebels were in the Shaung promontory, they were shut in by a wall and ditch which Li had ordered to be made, extending from Lih-chu to Kyar-chu, a distance of 320 li. The wall was guarded by a series of camps containing each 500 men and separated from each other

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about three li. There were 60,000 men employed in the building of this wall, and the force of rebels enclosed within was estimated at 80,000. For some time before the rebels escaped, there were signs exhibited by them of a wish to surrender; they had made several unsuccessful attacks on the wall, and their position within the enclosure, rendered uncomfortable by the growing discontent of the peasantry whose grain they were rapidly consuming; 6000 of the rebels had actually come over, and it was expected that, if the Imperialists could have held them for ten days, the whole force would have come over. Liu, aware of the great crisis which at hand, was now hastening up from Honan by almost superhuman marches. He was anxious to be in at the death—to see the result of his great scheme of hemming them in.

The right flank, resting on Kyan Chau was in the keeping of a mandarin of the Shaung Province, named Wang. This man, without orders, or rather contrary to orders, instead of concentrating his men in camps along the line of 500 men each, weakened his line by doubling the number of camps, into which he put 250 men each. The rebels found out this, and further, that Wang's troops were armed with old guns and munitions of war. Determined by this information they made two false attacks on the mandarin guarding the line to the left of Wang, and a real attack on Wang himself, which ended in their getting out. Wang has made whatever reparation was in his power for his disobedience and want of success. Fifteen days after the event he committed suicide by hanging. As we before stated, Liu then withdrew to the west bank of the canal, leaving only two flying columns, under Fung and Liu, to follow the enemy's movements. Both these Generals have since contrived to incur defeat, which prove that either in strength or ability they are quite unable to cope with their adversaries. On the 8th ult. Pown lost ten guns and 2400 men, including seven hundred cavalry, through the egregious blunder of retiring his guns after repelling an attack, while the rebels were still near. The latter, seeing the guns limbered up, halted in their retreat and came down on them before they could be got ready for action. The Mandarins were, of course, the first to run, and the men soon followed, except four, who remained by the guns with three Europeans. The rebels speared one of the Europeans slightly, left the others alone and carried off the guns in triumph. On the 20th of the same month Liu lost 300 cavalry and 200 infantry at a place called Haichu. Particulars of this engagement have not reached us.

Mrs. LINCOLN, in the course of the attempted sale of her jewels and clothing, wrote several begging letters to various people of influence in New York and elsewhere. A correspondent in that city of the *Louisville Democrat* makes public the following as one of these letters, which he says was sent by Mrs. Lincoln to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:—

"REV. AND DEAR SIR:—When I was a resident of the Presidential mansion no public man was a more frequent visitor there than yourself, and no man was more hospitably received. Not only that, but you need not be reminded that of all the crowd of reverend gentlemen who were accustomed to ask and receive official favours, none was a more liberal recipient than yourself. I have always been accustomed to believe that your professions of friendship to myself and late lamented husband were sincere; but knowing as you do my destitute circumstances, what am I to think of the value of those professions? A friend in need is a friend indeed. I see by this morning's paper that you raised \$1,800 from the congregation of Plymouth Church last Sunday morning for the relief of a coloured woman somewhere down in Georgia. Without seeking to abate the claims of the Georgia lady, would it be too much to ask you on next Sunday to put in a like claim on that congregation for at least an equal contribution for the relief of the widow of a President of the United States? Tilton, I am told, is a member of that congregation. He is well off, and I am sure he would give hand-

somely. So is Mr. Chittenden, who was once a candidate for Republican Congressman. Another thought has struck me, and that is, that it might be a good thing to advertise that you would give half the proceeds of your income from 'Norwood' to the Lincoln relief fund, provided Thurlow Weed, or some other mean white, would contribute an equal sum. You must excuse me for writing so to the point, but plain speaking in cases of this kind I have always been taught is best for all concerned. Besides, you are a minister of the Gospel, and can understand better than the other Republican politicians that 'true religion' consists in visiting the widows and fatherless in affliction.

"Yours in distress,
"MRS. A. LINCOLN."

The Hartford *Courant* contains a remarkable local item, the gist of which is that a married couple in that city got into a dispute, and that the husband, to revenge himself "sprang out of bed" and seated himself "on a hot cooking stove" but this wasn't the worst of it. The stove was so hot that "the man's flesh burned on and he was unable to release himself." His cries finally brought in two men who "pulled him off the stove by main strength."

A Chicago divorce case rests on the complaint of the lady that her husband made her get up in the middle of the night and make the bed over.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.—In a few days Messrs. Wilson & Co. will open the premises at Esquimalt, lately occupied by Mr. S. Neebitt, as a depot and bread and biscuit bakery for the supply of Navy Messes, Merchant Shipping and residents generally, at Victoria prices.

HEALTH, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss is found in AYER'S MEDICINE after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHY, you must call on BRADLEY & TROFUSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Unsolicited Testimony.—Mr. Rippon, Hairdresser of Exeter, in a letter dated July 1st, 1862. Writes: "My wife had been a great sufferer for several years from bad legs. After trying many different applications for months together to no purpose, a lady strongly recommended your ointment, and I do assure you we feel most thankful to her and yourself for the perfect cure they have effected. My wife is now able to take a walk of four or five miles with comfort. You may publish this letter, and I only hope it may be the means of inducing other sufferers to use your admirable remedies, which have proved a blessing indeed to us." Such testimonials are indisputable.

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The fragrance such as it is, of the ordinary toilet-extracts, passes away in a few moments, and is lost forever; but the delicious perfume of the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER can be removed from the handkerchief only by washing.

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